The Evening Times

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ADVERTISENS GI ARANTEE COMPANY,

By J. R. MASON, President.

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FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1899.

A Most Respectful Suggestion. One of the pleasant little incidents of the President's recent journey to his old home in Canton, was his visit to the building in which he formerly had his law office. It is said that he stopped and viewed the door through which his clients were went to pass in and out, and that a smile wrenthed his expressive countenance as he regarded the sign still belify staring at the beholder from the glass panel: "W. & A. McKinley!" Now, we are not much given to superstition, but we do not believe there is good political luck in that legend. We ecifully venture the suggestion that that sign be taken down, and forgotten as

The Closing Scenes at Rennes Matter Domange spoke for Dreyfu this morning, and his convincing eloquene brought tears to the eyes of the sudience but that was probably the only good resulting from his effort. While at variance on other points, all observers at Renne agree that the verdict of the court-martial has been agreed upon irrevocably and the all the argument in the world could no now change to

What its character may be is an imper

cirable misstery. The judges have kept their secret well from everybody excepprobably, the perjurers and tra ... ! the general staff, whose tools they seem to be They have never failed to admit anythin and everything in the way of testimony strellevant gossip, and scandad calculated to injure, and regularly excludall matter possible to reject which might help Dreyfus. The final act of Jouannt, in refusing the evidence of Schwartzkoppen and Panizzardi, ia sia nificant of the desperate lengths to which the conspirators are willing to go to save the real traitors. Although the government announced its willingness to admithe testimony of the former attaches, the president of the court deliberately ignored the rights of the defence, the honorable wishes of the war ministry, and elected to affront two great continental powers rather than allow the light of truth to reach

After that, anything could be predicted of Jougust and his aspeciates. The chronel est guessers among the army of journalist who have been watching the trial are mable to form an epinion. All they, or we or anyone can say is that a decision wi probably be announced on Monday.

Mr Melvinley and His Duty.

Although the fact is not ocularly appar ent to the public, a desperate and zan guinary battle is in progress opposite La fuyette Square, in which the renains of the old staff cabal certain politicions, and the the new War Secretary, the Roosevelt influence, and the army on the other. The first is assaulting the Presidential citadel in an effort to compel Mr. McKinley to per petuate the inefficient and disgraregime of Otis and Denby in Manila, while the other is trying to bring the Command. er-in-Chief to a realization of his unfortu nate position before the American people and induce him to turn his back upon the element responsible for his failure in the Philippines, to the present time.

The struggle now in progress between there two forces, in its results, will show whether the Administration intends to prosecute the task of suppressing the Ta gal insurrection for the benefit of the arm contractors and looters, as it did the wawith Spain, or purposes a mine and hones policy in the Far East for the future. Ad ministration organs are again bolding out the idea that Otis is to be supported and permitted to mismanage another camsign. We are unwilling to think that this can be true, and for good reasons.

Mr. McKinley knows beyond any sor ction that Otis is disliked and dis trusted by the American people, and that this sentiment is fully shared by the whole hand of Fame smites him scripturally on the army establishment, the Adjutant Generpl's office alone excepted. In view of this knowledge, it is inconceivable that he should insist upon maintaining a notorious failure in power and command against both popular and professional judgment and conceptions of safety and propricty; unless with some ulterior object in view, of which we are ignorant.

If he should decide to do so, however, one of two suspicions will be aroused, that it is the President's wish to prolong the rebellion so that its suppression shall only come at a senson near enough to the

tered into deals of a valuable character SYRIAWANTS AMERICAN GOODS with prominent Republican contributor, nterests, which could not be consummated if both were to be withdrawn before the first of next year.

As usual, the President is represented a vacillating between plain duty and painful pull. He should put an end to a situation which is becoming a weariness and a disgust. If he desires to meet the expectations of the country, and place a man in command over the Philippines, with power to fight, and to deport the corruptionists and thieves who swarm in Manile, let him do it at once, and regain a lot of the confidence he has forfeited. If he prefers to do the other thing and drive a host of patriotic people into the anti-expansion camp, in sheer despair, let him say so that we may know the worst without longer suspense.

It would seem that the Boers are quite determined to discount the ultimatum expected at Pretoria temorrow. Their arrogant questioning of Sir Alfred Milner as to the reasons for a concentration of British troops near the Natal border, is tan tamount to a declaration of international independence, and an unqualified defiance of the suzerain power. The slight hope for seace is illustrated in the speeches at yesterday's session of the Volksrand, in which onfidence in Boer ability to whip the British was freely expressed, and messages were read by members, showing the warlike sentiments of the Veldt burghers. A heavy artillery force has been starte

from Pretoria for the Natal boundary, presumably to fortify Laing's Neck, where light cavalry corps is stationed already. It s hard to understand why the British auhorities have left this point of the most vital strategic importance open to the occupation of the enemy. It is the sole practicable pass between Natal and the Transvanl. In possession of the Boers, it will imper operations seriously, especially it riew of what is now regarded as a certainty. that the Orange Free State will make common cause with the South African Republic against England. Once fortified and mount ed with the necessary guns, Laing's Neck is capable of strong defence with a small number of men, and vulnerable only to a large force, which would necessarily los: heavily in an attack.

Sceming indifference to this position may suggest the possibility that England has an understanding with Portugal by virtue of which British troops will be allowed to march into the Transvani from Lorenzo Marques, on Delagoa Bay, A povement in force from that direction would at once threaten Pretoria and the rear of any bodies of troops operating against the Natal frontier. But we are afraid that this is not to be set down as a good professional reason for neglecting Laing's Neck. That is more likely to have resulted from division of counsel, and the trong Afrikander influence in Cape Colony, which has been shown in allowing the Orange Free State to secure arms and ammunition through Cape Town, and in many other annoying ways.

All the conditions, many of them inially unfavorable to England, would apear to demand vigorous and immediate ction, if the Bosts are not to secure military advantages at the start which would tend to render the campaign a long one The War Office in London, and Sir Frederick Forester-Walker at the Cape, no doubt appreciate this, and will not lose any further time. We think that, barring the unexpected, which, in this case, not likely to happen, there should be a offision of arms somewhere in South Africa within the next two or three days.

Mr. Richard Croker is a man who never fails to attract a generous share of public intention. Usually it is connected with his favorite role of big chief of Tammany, Just now, however, be is making a signal success in the star part of "Charlie Ross, or the Lost Boy!" Nobody appears to know where he is. Rewards have not yet been offered for his return, under promise of forgiveness, dend or alive; but anxious enquiries are being made by his sorrowing friends in all parts of the continent. Persons answering his description, have been seen in Chicago, Detroit, Kalamazoo, South Bend, and Penn Yan, but the corpus delicti is 'hot fortheoming. Opinion is divided as to whether he is away hunting for the Ramapo water shed, or the Maxet Committee, but he is absent just the same. If this should meet his eagle eye, will be please communicate with his parents, who are grief-stricken over his disappearance?

The latest scheme for the official welome of Admiral Dewey to the United States is an excellent one. It is to have the President, Vice President, Secretary of War, Governor Rooseyelt, and Mayor Van Wyck on the Dolphin at the entrance to New York harbor when the Olympia arrives. The Admiral will see the President's that and come abourd to pay his respects Mr. McKinley will then be the first to greet him in the name of the nation. It contractors are arrayed on one side and is said that the President himself has suggested this idea, and it is a splendid oneindeed, it is exactly the right one.

> According to a story current vesterday the War Department is in a state of surprise at General Brooke! Months ago, he vas instructed to levy taxes on the Cuban rallways, which are charging exorbitant rates for passungers and freights and earning dividends of all the way from fifteen to forty per cent per annum. As far as can be learned be has ignored his orders, A moderate tax on the railways, it is said. would easily add a quarter of a million dollars to the Island revenues.

A Prohibition Loving Cup.

(From the New York Commercial Advertiser.) Admiral Dewey is said to have received a gorous cup which, whether it cheers or not, cor nly does not include, no matter what liquor s put inside it. It is a loving cup with handles arough for the most beholdled hands to grasp; an over it huddles the figure of Fame with outtretched arms, arms that guard the sobriere of stretched arms, arms that guards. For when the hero tries to partiale of the generous quarts the cup holds he receives a leaffet on the cheek most dismeering, and when he turns the cup about the other check. Indeed, the pupilistic propensities of the allegerical lady are such that no one at he latest accounts had been able to drink a drop senrath her watchful eye. The cup is the gift of a Western town, and it may be that the town is a "dry" town and desires that the Admiral shall enjoy all the symbolic honor of the cup without the temptations that cups sometime bring.

They Missed the Show.

(From the Boston Globe Out in San Francisco they have a dancing girl neither tending to the glory of the Ad-ministration. Either it will be assumed of amosement, slaintly dressed in a street costume and carrying a parasol. Then she pro-cords to disrobe, tossing her garments, one by one, to a Japanese maid outside, and when she election of 1900 to constitute a coup de theatre for effect on the result; or, it relief that Otis and Denby have en-

Consul at Beirut Advises Ma facturers to Send Samples. In a report received at the State Depart

ent from G. Bie Ravndal, United States Consul at Beirut, Syria, that official says that there is a general desire throughout the country for American goods. In his report the Consul advises the exporters of the United States to send samples of their wares to Syria, and says that a great impetus will be given to American trade by doing. The report says in part: "Of late, considerable interest in Amercan manufactures of various kinds has

come manifest among Beirut merchants. This may be due to the fact that German export houses are drawing the lines (ighter on Syrian commission merchants; or it may be attributed to the late war, which brought the United States into promineceven here in the Levant, where it was fornerly known only vaguely and where roody was aware of its industrial and comsercial achievements. Articles commentng on our tremendous exports have been translated from French or, through the co-operation of the consulate, from American papers and published in the local Arabic theets. In this connection, it should be emembered that while previously United tates vessels laden with petroleum, fur-titure, hardware, cotton goods, cordage, umber, and flour have visited this port, no United States ship has been seen in these waters since 1886, excepting men-of-war and pleasure yachts. This new inter-est in American affairs has also been aided by the growing Syrian exports to the Unit ed States, the emigration, the agitation for lirect steamship facilities, etc. The pres-ent time seems favorable for a move on the part of American manufacturers to neet this sentiment and take advantage

of it.
"The merchants here want samples, and will not, except in rare cases, buy from cat-alogue. Samples should cover, I should say, us far as practicable, flour, iron, petroleum, umber, mechanics, tools, kitchen utensils, carriage springs, hardware in general nalls, screws, locks, etc.), pumps, wind nills and hydraulic rams for irrigation. lamps, clocks, furniture (chairs, desks, and iron bedsteads), cotton goods (cheap and showy prints and heavy cloth for tents, awnings, sails, and shoes), canned provi-sions and prepared cereals, patent recli-cines, paints, leather, and saidlery, paper (print, packing, and stationery), shoes and lippers, crockery, bicycles, toys, and no-

"I would recommend that such samples be sent—the sooner the better—to Fred Wehner, an old trading and banking house in Befrut, which enjoys an excellent com-mercial reputation, and the financial stand-ing of which, according to the Imperial Otman Bank (Belrut), is very high. before me a written pledge, dated May 12, 1899, and addressed to me, in which Mr-dwher (whose affairs are now being con-ducted by Mr. Hummel, the honorary Con-sul General of the Netherlands in Syria) ys: 'I declare, myself to be ready to ac-pt the deposit of the samples which American mercantile associations may the disposed to intrust to me, and to do my unit ost in order to procure the best business ansactions, not only at Beirut, but also for all the markets existing in Syria and Palestine. The experience I acquired dur-ing thirty years' work in this country alws me to guarantee full success on condion that the prices allow competition with European houses. Being also ready to fur-nish any information, I have the honor,

"If American manufacturers adopt the suggestions herein contained to the exwill be set apart by Mr. Wehner for our goods. No charge will be made, as the house expects to make a profit on future orders, besides buying, for their own acthe samples or the postoffice charges, as the case may be; also the duty, amounting to 8 per cent ad valorem on a low valuaerage, and porterage. Samples of value will in due time be sold for the benefit of the owner, at the best obtainable prices. An employe of the commutate will devote half of his time to the promo trade which such an agency will presumably help to create, and the consulate will of course, continue to give the matter or introducing American goods its careful at-

tention. "If, in conjunction with the establishunder these cir umstances, a direct line of steamers could induced to operate regularly between ew York and the Syrian coast, touching either outward or homeward bound at Alvandria, a decided advantage would be gained for American foreign trade."

CASUALTIES ON THE WATER.

Annual Report of the Steamboat Inspection Service.

The fatal casualties in connection with the operations of steamboats in the United States was larger during the fiscal year ended June 30 last than in any year since 1875. In his annual report to the Secretary of the Treasury the supervising inspector general of the steamboat inspection service says that the increase in fatalities to 404 during the last year was due in large measre to the loss of the steamer Portland near he mouth of Mussachusetts Bay during the errible gale and snowsterm on the night November 27, 1898, wherein every soul board, 127, perished with the steamer. he supervising inspector general goes into letails regarding the investigation of charges that the life preservers, which were made from California tule, were inadequate for the purpose for which they were made. usion of the investigation was tha he tule preservers are quite as buoyant as ose made from cork,

The 404 lives lost on steam vessels during the year were due to these causes: Fire, 12; collisions, 31; explosions or accidental escape of steam, 24; snags, wrecks, and sinking, 213; acc. cental drowning, 86; mis-cellaneous, 37. The increase in fatalities ver those of the previous year was 123. In 1875 607 lives were lost. The report shows that, despite popular belief to the contrary, excursion steamers have proved safest, no single death occurring from accident among the thousands of excursionists carried on steamboats on the Fourth of July.

The Trust Conference.

(From the New York World.) It would be difficult to exaggerate the impor-tance to the country of the conference in rela-tion to trusts which is to be held in Chicago under the auspices of the Civic Federation, be

That tendency to consolidate interests, to conbine capital in manufacturing and commercial enterprises, to eliminate competition and to control markets by various devices, which we loos phenomenon of our time. In part it is unquestionably a natural development to meet changed conditions. In part it is apparently an artificial device to secure unjust advantage. By those engaged in such enterprises it is claimed to be scheme for the cheapening of production and distribution, to the popular advantage. By those opposed it is held to be a conspiracy for enriching the few at the sacrifice of the many; for excluding healthful and natural competition extorting unjust profits; for reducing wages to a minimum, while pushing prices to a maximum for crowding multitudes of citizens out of the employments and laying all citizens under unjust

It is of the utmost importance to find out, ac curately and fully, what are the facts, in order that this tendency may be dealt with wisely and

not ignorantly. Family Feeling. (From the Cleveland Plain Dealer.) "General Miles is reported to have said that John Sherman is the greatest living statesman." "Isn't it beautiful to see nephews standing by their uncles-in-law in such an unselfish manner?"

FLORA'S DAY AT SARATOGA.

Success of the Sixth Annua Fete of the Association. SARATOGA, Sept. 8.-When over 100,000 cople from every portion of the United States and Capada gathered here to enjoy the sixth annual fete of the Saratoga Floral Association, the importance and magnitude of the Saratoga Festival can be properly appreciated. Yesterday was the biggest gala day of the season of 1899 and the fete has proved the greatest success ever achieved by the association, of which Col. Albert B. Hilton, of New York city,

is president. The general festivities opened on Mon-day, but Thursday was the red letter day of the Floral Autumnal season. The whole function is denominated as the Saratoga Pages Libilar and the Saratoga Peace Jubilee, and no better title could have been designated. The floral parade and battle of flowers in the evening was over two miles in length, and among those who participated was a second of the country of the who participated were many of New York's naires who are summering at Sara-A continuous wave of applause fol-

lowed the participants.

Saratoga was illuminated at night and thousands of merrymakers paraded the streets, avenues, and boulevards. The fete was concluded with a most successful floral hall in the big convention hall. It was attended by over 7,000 people from every part of the American continent. The ball opened with a brilliant series of spectacular dances. It was followed by the regular or-der of dancing and at midnight the ball was splendid scene of life and color.

MAN'S LEGAL RIGHT TO DIE.

n Opinion From Dean Herber Smith of Yale.

NEW YORK, Sept. 8 .- With reference to the views of Justice Simeon E. Baldwin, of the Connecticut supreme court and professor in the Yale law school, who is opposed to prolonging the lives of persons mortally ill, Dean Herbert Smith, of the Yale medical school, says: "It is absurd to say that anyone ought

to exercise his own option or judgment in a case where the patient appears mortally iii. The doctor or nurse ought to do all he can to care for the patient. I think that if Judge Baldwin were ill with pneumonia and it seemed as if he could not recover. would expect the doctor to fight for his life.

"But a man has a legal right to die. If people want to leave let them discharge their physicians and not throw upon them the responsibility for the taking of their

life.
"I think that the right ground to take cide for another whether he shall live or die. The individual has to face his own conscience in committing suicide. have to face yours in putting him to death."

Dr. William H. Carmalt, one of the leading professors of the Yale medical school.

Perhaps Judge Baldwin can do what w doctors admit that we cannot—tell when a man is going to die. What would Judge Baldwin have us to do in cases where we think a patient must die—give him a drug and kill him off? How absurd! Of course, if it could be absolutely proven that the patient must die, it would be another matter, but it is giving doctors altogether to much power to compel them by such a law as Judge Baldwin suggests to make no effort to prolong life."

ANTI-TRUST SENTIMENT.

Everywhere in the West It Is Rupidly Growing.

CHICAGO, Sept. 8.—The trust issue is the uppermost topic in the public mind it the west. So widespread is the antagonism among the farmers that all their nonunt. American goods which prove to be pular. Manufacturers or exporters at partisan organizations and unions are out specified will, of course, pay the freight on spoken in denunciation of the combines. This sentiment has already compelled one tion, except on samples of cloth, which are admitted free up to a weight of five kilograms (cleven pounds). There will also be a slight charge for pour dues, light-crage, and porterage. Samples of the largest farming implement manufacturers in the country, the Deering Company to abandon a corporation charter and go back to the old partnership principle.

Second only to that of the farmers is the anti-trust sentiment in the ranks of company to the country. this city will have five representatives in the trust conference to be held here next week all arraigned against combines

The Trust Question.

(From the Cincinnati Enquirer.) The trust question is eminently a prac-tical one. The people understand it. The The trust question is eminently a practical one. The people understand it. They know when they are paying more for an article of necessity than they formerly did, and are quick to ask if there is a just or natural reason for the advance. The farmers of the northwestern part of this State for example, know that they are paying an enormous advance for the lining of their driven wells. In the rich soil of the country it is necessary to drive deep for water The farmers are not yet fully supplied Many of them have only one well cach, for emestic supply, and are in dire need of other wells to supply their stock. anufacture of this lining, or tubing, has gone into a trust, and the price has ad-vanced 300 per cent or more. Many instanes of this sort could be sighted, and will

or during the campaign.

Those who try to dismiss the trust question as dangerous will find that the danger is to them. In politics it generally occurs that the assertion of a broad principle and an appeal to the popular pocketbook go hand in hand, and justly so. Government is not instituted to take care of the people. out it must not be used to their practical letriment. The trusts come in for practical treatment in politics so long as they are ostered by legislation, and so long as the price paid is in an ample campaign fund for use by the bosses in politics. The Democratic party of Ohio has taken

sides on this matter, and need make no apology. It is for the interests of the farmers and the workingmen.

The Periodic Famine. (From the Brooklyn Eagle.)

Is not something wrong with a nation that has a periodical famine? If the fields are to go dry at certain seasons, why not provide against that circumstance by bringing down the abundant water from the bills? They never have famine in Colorado, to there is not a spot on earth more naturally desolate than the great plain that stretches east from the foot hills of the Rockies. Yet, this same re gion now contains some of the most fertile farms in the country and the best melons grown anywhere come from that same desert State. All this is a result of tree planting, irrigation, and the making of reservoirs. What can be done for Col-orado can be done for India. At least, it could be done if, instead of lazy, unproressive, unclean fanatics, who stary with the same enthusiasm that some peo ple show in fighting, the country wer peopled by Anglo-Saxons. It is reported ce more that India is menaced by famine and there will be the usual reports and in-vestigations and deliberations so dear to the heart of the British Government, while he people wither and sicken and die by thousands.

Hazings. (From the Kansas City Star.)

The Secretary of War has earned the thanks of the country by announcing his intention to everely punish cadets at West Point who is dulge in the practice of lazing new caslets. The President of the United States has done his duty in dismissing from the Military Academy Cadet Phillip E. Smith, of Nebraska, who was convicted of the heathenish and unmanly practice Hazing in any institution is a relic of barbarism, and is particularly out of character at West Point, where the Government of the United States is supposed to be engaged, at great expense, in codneing not only officers, but gentlemen. With this luzing brutality is associated an element of cowardice. It is the act of the older and strong or in violation of the rights of the younger and weaker. The consolation of the victim is sup-posed to lie in the fact that, having been treated like a brute, he may, when he has older grown behave like a brute himself. The whole detest

AN THE HOT WAVE'S GRASP.

Continuance of High Temperatur ports and Imports.

in the Western Region. CHICAGO, Sept. 8.-Chicago suffered vesterday more from the heat than on Tuesday, when the temperature reached 98 degrees, although the days' record was only 96. Greater humidity was registered and the heat was apparently more intense. In the evening a shower cooled the atmosphere to some extent the mercury dropped 12 degrees from the maximum, Despatches | \$1,252 from Haiti, and \$2,543 from Colomfrom the Middle West show that the hot bin, South America. The exports for Janu- for condensed milk. It is imported via London ary to the United States were 22,350 pounds or Antwerp, and sold by German and English At Charleston, III., the temperature yester-day reached 105 in the shade. At Bloomington the mercury stood at 102, and for the fifth consecutive day passed the 100 mark. Rainstorms last evening were general throughout the Middle Western States. In Illinois, the rainstorm was not heavy, but broke the drought for the past five weeks. The imports for June at the port of Sanand proved most beneficial to crops. At Fort Madison, Iowa, the rainfall was heavy and several houses were struck by lightning one being burned to the ground. A Jefferson City, Mo., despatch says that the dry spell in that State was broken by a heavy rain which came just at the right time to save late corn and pastures from great damage and almost ruin. Heavy

BOUGHT BY MR. EDISON

prominent farmer living near Monterey was struck by lightning and instantly kill

electrical storms prevailed throughout Kentucky and many head of horses and cattle were killed. Thomas Crittenden, a

He Is Said to Have Purchased Large New Mexico Mines.

DENVER, Col., Sept. 8 .- A despatch to the "Republican" from Santa Fe, N. M. says that in the case of the New Mexico Mining Company Judge McFie has discharged Receiver Samuel H. Elkins, of Columbus, Mo., and approved his report, Samuel H. Elkins was appointed received of the grant May 15, 1896. Every claim against the company has been paid and many impovements made. Mr. Elkins turn-ed the property over to S. G. Burn, who takes charge of the grant in the interest of Thomas A. Edison, who is said to be the purchaser of the property for the con-sideration of about \$3,000,000. Mr. Edison will build a large reduction plant, at which he will treat the gold ore from the Ortiz mines by his new electric process.

WELL-BEHAVED TROOPS

Returning Volunteers Complimented by Consul General Gowey. The following letter, dated July 15, from

John F. Gowey, United States Consul General at Yokohama, Japan, has been received at the State Department, and a copy forwarded to the Secretary of War:

"It is with especial pleasure that I call the attention of the department to the ex-cellent behavior of the American soldiers visiting Yokohama on the 13th, 14th, and 15th of July, on their way home from the Philippine Islands. These men comprise the First Utah Battery, First Nebraska, and Tenth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and their intelligence, dignity, and sobriety were remarked of all observers here. I deem it but due that I should give this tribute to men whose soldierly qualities and personal character have made so good an impression in a foreign country under circumstances that might well occasion circumstances that might well occasion some excess, and whose conduct has only added to the pride that all Americans have in their country and their countrymen. The press speaks of them in terms of high praise, as witness the enclosure taken from the 'Japan Herald,' a British newspaper of this date. It would, no doubt, be gratifying to these men and their friends at home if these facts were communicated to the American press.

Skilled Workers.

the New Orleans Times-Democrat.) "Counterfeit money 'shovers' form a dis-tinct class of criminals," said an old Fed-eral officer, apropos of the recent unloading of bogus \$5 bills in New Orleans. "They have nothing to do with making the 'qu but simply put it in circulation. They go about their work very systematically, and reduce the chances of detection to a minimum. A woman shover, for example, starts out to unload on the big retail stores. Her dress is quiet but elegant, and she has the surface appearance of a refined lady. brushes against a boy, who slips her an-other 'queer' bill and then drops back a few paces in the crowd. In that way she makes the rounds, and if she understands her business she can get rid of an attained hir outsides are can get in our materials in the course of a few hours. If the bill she offers is detected on the spot she never attempts any argument. 'Dear me!' she exclaims, 'I wonder if I have any more of the horrid things! and thereupon she empties her pocketbook on the counter and asks the clerk to ex-amine the money and see whether it is all right. In ninety-nine cases out of a hundred that disarms suspicion at once. If she happens to be arrested only one bill is found in her possession, and there is noth-ing to disprove her assertion that she received it somewhere else in change. Mean while the boy who carries the roll quietly disappears. Often he sells newspapers as a blind. 'Have a paper, miss?' he will cry, and hands the shover a bill under the fold sheet. Altogether, it is a highly skilled trade. The upper class shovers are very seldom caught.

Dutch Cleanliness a Myth!

(From the Pall Mail Magazine.)

Dutch cleanliness! Another common failary!

True clough, scrubbing and washing appear to be
the sole occupation of the Dutch honsewife; women and children are always spotless in their
attire, bright and clean as far as their persons
are exposed to the public eye; but in Yolendam at least—I will not worch for the rest of
Holland—this cleanliness is only on the surface,
so much so that artists are positively afraid of
taking a model to their studio. That sea water
could be used for bathing, never seems to strike
the intelligence of the natives; at least, I do not
think that their dread of water is merely due to
their fear of getting in direct touch with the
umpleasant things which are floating on the surface of the Zuider Zee, among which rotten cabbage leaves are certainly not the most objectionable. And what is the use of washing and cleaning linen and household utenesis from morning
to night, if the water used for the purpose is
of the nature of Volendam canal—a stagmant pool,
the receptacle for the refuse of the whole village!
Milk cans, table linen, spoons and facks and
plates are dipped indiscriminately into this evil
smelling, grimy liquid, which cannot but nourish,
the germs of typhoid fever and other infectious
diseases. That is the much vaunted Dutch cleanliness. (From the Pall Mall Magazine.)

(From the Pall Mall Magazine.)
One may mention with regard to repairs an renovation of the castle rooms that all innocations are strictly farhidden. For instance should new curtains or carpets be required for room, there is a fixed set of patterns, and each article must be a duplicate of that which i replaces. On no account must the suits removed. room, there is a fixed set of patterns, and cach article must be a duplicate of that which it replaces. On no account may the entire renevation of a room be undertaken all at once, it must be done piece by piece in Her Majesty's absence so that it never loses its look of homeliness. There is a well-worn, but perfectly true ancedote current at Windsor with regard to the Queen's objection to smartness. On one occasion during the absence of Her Majesty some railings in view of her private apartments required repainting, and it occurred to the responsible official that a somewhat brighter tone and gilded tops might improve their appearance. The work was duly done; the Queen returned. An hour or so afterward an order was issued to return the railings to their original color before the Queen came down in the morning. Dozens of painters had to start work at 5 o'clock a. m., to obliterate the objectionable decorations.

(From the Boston Herald.) Henry Labouchere once saw Oom Paul poll off his boots in company to warm his feet. On another occasion Com saw a lady in a very low necked dress, whereupon he grunted and turned his back on her. Oom likewise once went to the opers, and he was so deeply disgusted with the ballet that he got up and walked out. Queer

THE TRADE OF SANTIAGO.

Comparative Statement of the Ex

The War Department made public yesterday for the first time the imports and terday for the first time the imports and

Mr. Edward Bulwer Lytton Dickers, san of the
exports at the port of Santiago, Cuba, for
the months of January and June, 1899.

The January imports were \$301,609. Of

crity a member of the Colonial Parliament. The January imports were \$301.005. Of this amount \$128,027 came from the United States, \$75,989 came from England, \$28,827 railroad in the world is said to be the Mar worth came from Spain, \$5,245 worth came with Marhattan Beach. Its length is half from France, \$1,688 worth from Holland, of cacao of the value of \$60,480; 0.303 tens of iron ore of the value of \$15,500; 1,397 | The spal mines in New Mexico and the United pounds of paraffin, stearin, and way of the value of \$357; 4,000 clears of the value States for the month of January, \$25,555.

The imports for June at the port of Santiago were \$227,865. Of this amount the

United States contributed \$87,432 worth; England, \$69,785 worth; Spain had \$48,140 worth; France, \$8,552 worth; Colombia, South America, 211,975 worth; Haiti, \$1,084 worth; Germany, \$376 worth, and Holland, \$581 worth. All of the exports for June found a market in the United States and they amounted to \$56,738. They were 73,320 pounds of cacao of the

value of \$8,322; copper, manufactures of, to the value of \$7,683; cocoanuts to the value of \$268; hides and skins to the value of \$2,410; 134 pounds of honey valued at \$38. 12.925 tons of iron ore of the value of \$38, 12,926 tons of iron ore of the value of \$29,536; manufactured iron and steel of the value of \$260; 2,572 pounds of paraffin, stearin, and wax to the value of \$446; 115,915 pounds of raw sugar of the value of \$2,190, 11,730 pounds of leaf tobacco of the value of \$2,350; unmanufactured wood to the value of \$3,492 and other articles of export making the grand total entioned above of \$56,738.

OUTSTANDING SHINPLASTERS. bout Fourteen Millions in Frac-

tional Currency Not Redeemed. A Treasury official said this morning that here was now outstanding about \$14,000. 00 in fractional currency, or shinplasters It is estimated that \$8,000,000 of this mount is either destroyed or lost. arse, the Government profits by this. The ther \$6,000,000 is held by money collectors Occasionally some of it comes to the Treasury for redemption, but not much, as ompared with the amount outstanding.

Last year not more than \$400 in shinplas-ters was presented for redemption. The average now is less than \$50 per month. There is quite a premium on this currency which accounts for its non-appearance for edemption.

KEYLESS LOCK-BOXES.

Postal Innovation of Which Great Good Is Expected.

There is more than \$400,000 of the peo ple's money locked up in postoffice keys, each and every keyholder to a box in a postoffice being required to put up with the postmaster a deposit for his key, the amount deposited being returned when the box is given up and rent paid. Postmasters are required to keep a strict account of the key deposit fund, while the Postoffice Department here has a regular division set apart for keeping this account. As a postal official puts it there is a great deal of trouble and no money in the transactions. and the final outcome of the trial of the reviews locks which are to be tried in the principal offices of the country is eager-ly looked for. The department has long wanted a keyless lock, but none of the ock inventions until the present was regarded as in any way calculated to prove acceptable. Contracts have been made for a supply of the new locks, which will first be tried in New York, Boston, Philadelphia. be tried in New Yors, Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, and St. Louis, as the largest and most important offices, and then in St. Paul, Minn; Cleveland, Ohio; Hartford, Conn.; Madison, Wis., and Rockford, Ill. These offices will be fitted out as soon as the factory can complete the making of the boxes. If they prove in every way satisfactory to the department and to patrons they will be placed in offices throughout the country, but not to the entire exclusion of the lock boxes. It is the belief of the Postoffice Department lock experts that the keyless box will prove a

THE INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

Promotions, Resignations, and Rein. statements Officially Announced. The following official changes have been

ade in the Department of the Interior. The General Land Office-Promotion ohn W. Sanderson, of the District of Coumbla, clerk, \$1,600 to \$1,800. Resignation-Charles F. Consaul, of Michigan lerk, \$1,600.

Pension Office-Resignation: Miss Nellie M. Onthank, of Illinois, clerk, \$1,866. Reinstatement: Ferdinand D. Lee, of Virginia, messenger boy, \$400. John H. Fulmer, of Pennsylvania, copy-

ist, \$900 to clerk, \$1,000. Patent Office Promotions: Mosher, of the District of Colu \$1,000 to \$1,200; William F. Morrow of Hillinois, copyist \$600 linois, copyist, \$900 to cherk, \$1,000; Miss Carrie T. Niernaec, of the District of Co-lumbia, messenger, \$\$40, to copyist, \$900. Ezekiel J. Ayers, of New Jersey, assistant messenger, \$720, to messenger, \$840; Charles F. Streets, of Connecticut, laborer, classified) \$600, to assistant messenger, \$720. Resignation; Chude S. Crowley, of Ohio, messenger boy, \$350.

CURRENT HUMOR.

Practical Theosophy. (From the Detroit Free Press.)

That theosophist said our psychic friends of rert dangers from their loved ones."
"How wonderful! I wish I could get some ar-al partner to hold off a few hill collectors from te now and then."

Crocodile Sympathy. (From the Chicago Tribune.)

"In't it heartbreaking," said the sea turtle, that the Egyptian ibis is dead?" The crocodile stretched itself wearily in its nk and replied, with a smothered sob: "It is; I could shed tears, but I will not. They ould only amuse the scuffers

Maddening.

Mnddening.

(From the Indirappelis Journal.)

"I dumo whether I shall ever take my wife to another ball game," said Mr. Ruhter.
"Bother you too much!"
"Oh, no; I have finally get her to a point where she understands the game pretty well, but what he unquire robbed as of a run she just faughe and said: "Ain't that honey."

The I sual Way (From the Cleveland Plain Bealer.) "Brimble seems to have a good deal more loney than brains."
"Yes; all be inherited from his father was the

Who Could? (Frem the Chicago News.) Hardnere-Well, Maria, these city folks things outrageously.

Mrs. Hardnere-What is it, now, Hi?

Mr. Hardnere-Wal, jest look what's paint on that pail up that; "Use for Fire Only." Now who in all evention could build a fire in a pail

A Careful Man.

(From Tit-Bits.) Housekeeper-You don't look us if you had vashed yourself for a month. Tramp-Please, mun, th' doctors say th' proper time to bathe is two hours after a meal, and I eaven't had anything you can call a meal for

(From Tit-Bits.)
"My grandparents married in haste."
"And did they repent at leisure?"
"Oh, yes; both lived to be over ninety."

The Chicago Idea. (From the Chicago Tribune.)

"They say New York city has 1,400 million aires."
"It must be lonesome in a social way for the extra 1,006."

NOTES OF THE DAY.

St. Helena is one of the places where the weath-tails as a topic of conversation. For 522 days

The shortest, straightest, and most profitable

Fresh milk cannot be obtained in China

States have been about exhausted, no gems of much value being extracted from them, through at one time large sums were made out of these mines When acrested for shooting at his wife, Robert

Oemens, son of a rich farmer in Fayette county, Ky., defended himself on the ground of his write's dealness, saying that he pur a bullet choosile the ceiling simply to attract her attention. The better class of Japanese do not live in the treaty ports of Japan, which are frequented by

the casual traveler. Life in these towns is so different from the real life in Japan that it is impossible to get an idea of the country from Marconi's experiments have proved as satisfactory to the British Admiralty that a complete set of the apparatus for wireless telegraphy has been supplied to the Defiance, the torpedo schoolship at Devonport, for further experiments by maval officers.

of lectures on the operation of railroads would be a valuable addition to all our leading colleges, considering the large part which railroads play in our everyday life, and how little they are understood.

While Parliament is sitting the American Amsendor has every day two tickets for the House if Lords and two for the House of Commons, for use of his compatricts. This senson the di-nd for these tickets is said to have been more

Packages cannot be mailed to the Yukon cour-Postoffice Department. Letters and postal cards can be sent to the Yukon Territory, but there is no way in which parcels, or third or borth-class matter, can be forwarded.

An autograph volume of music by Orlands di-Lame, the great emposer of sacred music of the xicenth century, recently discovered in the Im-erial Library at Vienna, centains a hitherto un-mon postrait of the composer, drawn when he as twenty-light years of age.

While the learned of Europe were furfidden, as a hereby, the doctrine of the globular figure of the carth, the Caliph Al Maimon was measuring the length of a degree along the slares of the Red Sca. He and his successors repeatedly de-termined the obliquity of the cliptic.

According to tables made by sport over 2530,000,000 is last on the tarf every rear.

Of this \$50,000,000 is last on English new courses, and about \$100,000,000 do Australian courses. The remainder is chiefly distributed between France, the United States, and British colonies. A Bilgian has designed an apparatus for raving

formation figures across a stage on hicycles, con isting of endless chains carried by pulleys under the tracks, the latter having central slots through thich a connection is made with the blevels, sever being applied to the chains to drive the The liverful case is operating actively in Kan-

paying good priors for horses to be used in calas in Paris disting the Exposition. Now the agents have received orders to stop buying, because of the timelity as is investments caused by the Dreytas trial. France in war has \$1000 soldlers to \$5,400 inhabitants; Germany in wer has 1,000 soldiers to 17,87 inhabitants; Great Britain in sur has 1,005 soldiers to 72,481 inhabitants, while under the Brose bill, during the late war, the United States postified for only 1,000 soldiers to about 701,000 inhabitants.

In the websion of an Oriental baron a woman in the eventure of endurers significant invented the seaving of endurers significant parties this evidence of buildings gave such wise strice to her fundamed that he changed her name from Noermahal elight of the harven) to Noers-joint (fight of the world). The same noman invented attart of rows.

A well-preserved Roman camp has been dis-

The lighting of the Red Sca seems at 1m4 mend to be a too practical infrarpement upon an encient largeland. But Sir Thomas Sutherland and other members of Paritiment interested in shipping, are naturally accious about the prog-ross of the lighthouses with which the Peru has premised to beyond the southern waters of the Red Sea.

A list has been made of churches in England

he affected by the recent decision of the Arch-histops. There are 288 in England, and perhaps By the death of the Earl of Mexicough at the

age of eighty-citic years, the lief person who sat in Parliament before the reform bill was presed has disappeared. The earl was at Irish pere, and ringht have sat in the Bosse of Com-mune after su coeffing to the little if he had close-en to. He was elected in his father's lifetime, inswever, and before he came of age. The village of Sainte Foy de Tarentaire, in

The willing of Sainte Foy de Tarentaise, in the Department of Blome, is attracting attraction became of a curious local phenomenon. It is strained on a small plateau, which for some there has been in slow but continuous motion. Already the bell tower of the clovely is vot of the per-pendicular, and the interiors and collars of some of the boxes show controls cracks and fessions. Captain Harrington, a British officer, who re-cratly visited Neurlesk of Alyesinia, was able to count Source Memoris of Anysonia, was note to count Source men in his array, and though that the Indian assigned to the Mayoriman array in reports is an exercisation. The men he saw, have ever, were all armed with modern rather, and they had Maxim must and naturalliense as well. They have also shown that they can mand up against excluded troops.

Dr. Livingstone's grave in Africa is now marked by "a tail from telegraph pole, corefully secures," as the deputy administrator for the district moths of the Lambest reports with satisfaction. The tree under which the explaint's heart had him was rotting, so the section containing like inscription was cut out and shipped to the Royal Geographical Society, while in the centre of the samp the relegants pale was set.

The Sydney, Australia, cycle track fav been lighted in a novel way by means of inverted are lights. Fifty feet are lights and seventy incar-

Some interesting particulars as to the extent and cost of fex hunting in England were given the other day by Lord Bathurst. There are now 221 packs of fee bounds in the United Kingdom-189 in England, 78 in Scotland, and 15 in fre-land, and these packs consist or 8,000 complex of bounds, and they recognized the employment of 100,000 horses, of the value of \$55,000,000, produing an outlay of \$25,000,000 per upnum for their

Christiania's new Norwegian National Theatre Constraints new Norsegum National Theatre was opened on September 1 by a performance of plays by Hollour, the eighteenth century founder of the Danish-Norwegian drama. The plays selected were "Gest Westphaler, the Much-talking Sarber," and "The Lying-in Rosen." The second right was given to Rosen." An Ensure of the People," and the third in Biomestra Biomesia, "Sigurd Jussaltar," with incidental number by Ednard Grieg, which the composer himself comfacted.

Stimulatings is being made the excuse for what coke like a raid on the British treasury by Sir Edmund Antrobus, the proprietor of the ground on which the ruins stand. He asks 8625,000 to on which the ruins stand. He asks \$525,000 for the stones and the L300 acres of hand around them, reserving to himself the right of restruge and the sporting rights after the title passes. The "Specialer" thinks \$125,000 would be a very liberal price for the property. The land adjoins the part of Salisbury Pfain that is reserved for military maneuvres.

Monsignor Valbonesi, just made titular Bishop Monsigner Valhonesi, just made titular Biabop, if Argos, at the age of thirty-one years, is the youngest Bishop in the Roman Catholic Church, Next to him comes Monsignor Macario, Coptic Patriarch of Alexandria, thirty-two years of age, who has been a Bishop for four years, and Monsignor Passerini, Vicar Apostolic of Chim, thirty-three years of age, and also four years a Bishop. The three oldest Bishops are Cardinal Canona, Bishop of Vetona, aged ninety years; Pope Loo himself, aged eighty-nine years of age, and Cardinal Celeria, Archbishop of Paierme, eighty-dinal Celeria, Archbishop of Paierme, eighty-